

PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.

НЕОНО СПОРЯТ С

FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON
 1873-4, will be given in the St. Andrew's
 on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, com-
 ing at 9 p.m.
 The programme will shortly be published.
 Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. Lane,
 Morgan & Co., where there is a plan of the Hall
 and on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst.
 RAGINALD D. STARKLEY,
 Hon. Sec.
 1918 Hongkong, 13th December, 1873.
 FOK MANILA
 Spanish Steamer
 "EMAU,"
 The Artadi, will be despatched for the above

BUSINESS

FOR MANILA.
Spanish Brig
"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"
Castillo, will have immediate despatch
above port.
Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.

INA TRANS. PAOI

SHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Company's Steamer
"VASCO DE GAMA,"
ons Register, Captain J. F. Rice, expect-
the 31st instant, will have immediate
for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKO-

United States, and
Passage Tickets and

New York, Passengers have a selection of lines of Steamers to Europe.

NOTICE.

ING to an accident to the propeller of
the Steamer **POWAN**, pending repairs,
the service between this port and Captain
temporarily discontinued.
By order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTINE HEAD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1873.

SKINNER, SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for:
the best Reparing Arms and Ammunition,

downs of the under
will lie at Consignees'

ready for delivery from Crut or Godwin
after the 22nd December, 1878.
Goods undelivered after 27th December, 1878,
be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
2081 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1878.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
—
SIGNIFIES per Company's steamer
SARPEDON are hereby notified that the

odowns of the unde

it will be at Consignee's risk. The cargo
be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown
on or after the 22nd December, 1873.
Goods undelivered after 27th December, 1873,
be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
2050 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1873.

S. S. TIGRE

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

NOTICE.

AGENTS of Cargo p
in London, in conn

steamer, are hereby informed that their
are being landed and stored at their risk
the Company's Godown, whence delivery
will be obtained from TUESDAY, the 23rd
inst., noon, at the latest.
The NATIONAL CARGO will be forwarded to its
destination, unless intimation is received from
the Consignees before noon TO-MORROW,
2nd inst.
Goods remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY,
the 2nd inst., at noon, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.
The bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Agent.

— C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
79 Hongkong, 21st December, 1891.
AVELLANZA, FROM HAMBURG LON-
DON.

...are hereby noti
ing discharged, land

risk into the Godowns of Messrs. J. S. & Son & Co., where delivery may be obtained.
 Goods remaining in store after the 24th inst. are subject to rent.
 Additional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless ordered for by the Consignees before 4 P.M. TODAY, the 18th inst.
 The Goods of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co.
 2655, HONGKONG, 18th December, 1873.
BRITISH STEAMER CHEOPERS, FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE, &c.
 The Consignees of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods may be taken to the Godowns of the Godowns of the Undersigned, from where delivery may be obtained.
 Consignees requiring to take delivery from a alongside the wharf, are at liberty to do so.
 Additional Cargo will be sent forward, unless

P.M. THIS DAY.

Large-remaining in store after the 26th
Bill will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading to be sent for countersigna-
ment.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
2057 Hongkong, 18th December, 1873.
S. S. EMUI FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamer will please send their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for Countersigna-
ment, and take immediate delivery of their
Goods.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
2025 Hongkong, 15th December, 1873.

The steamer Zeis left Shanghai for this port on the 23rd instant.

The solicitors of the Colony appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday, for the first time, rebuffed.

The Recreation Club Scratch Race came off last evening, as unopposed, and was won by the Schwabe, Hebe second, and Norrie a close third.

The *M. M. Astor* left for New York last night, after a short stay at the Hotel Astor. Her last stop was at the Hotel de Ville, where she was met by a delegation of the city authorities. She was then taken to the Hotel de Ville, where she was met by a delegation of the city authorities. She was then taken to the Hotel de Ville, where she was met by a delegation of the city authorities.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 24TH, 1873.

kindly allowed to be present, added much to the effect of the performance.

L A T E T E L E G R A M S

REUVERS' TELEGRAMS.

SURFURD TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 20th December, 1873.

ROLLAND.

The Dutch are overhauling the Achinese.
The Dutch Chamber has voted the Colon estimates for '74 and '75 for 1,300,000—another debate, the opposition strongly condemn the Achese Expedition.

THE RICHMOND CLAIMANT.
The adjournment of Dr. Kennedy has caused a disappointment of about 100 to the 30th inst.—
— THE "YERVISHT" AFFAIR.
Amman has admitted that the *Virginius* is not entitled to the American flag.

DR. J. A. LEVINE'S W. B. A.
The Cape Coast operations are confined to road making and the conveyance of supplies, the camps. The Asahanes are slowly retiring, but are expected to be in the hands of the British in the month of January.

THE CHURCH OF THE PHOTIA DISTRICTS
offering to submit.

Sir Colveridge (Mr. Monseil, Sir James Macgregor, and Admiral Howard, have been recalled to the Pease.

GERMANY.
The Emperor of Germany is seriously unwell. The Prussian Parliament have and a meeting the Obligation, Marriage Bill, Hongkong, 23rd December, 1873.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
23rd December.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

LARCENY.

Choon-ah-gow was charged by Seeng-mo, with the larceny of a oap from his person. Complainant said he was standing at Sing-ye chow chow, when he was pushed out by four men, (the defendant being one of the) and the defendant pulled off his oap. He immediately seized the defendant, with the oap in his hand, and handed him over to the watchmen.

District watchmen No. 16 deposed that defendant being handed to him by the last guard, he took him to the station, and was told that the defendant was a known gangster in some streets.

Defendant denied stealing the oap. Sent to two months' imprisonment with labour.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Chuen-ling was again placed in the dock charged with being a suspicious character. P.O. 89 deposed he had been to the boat No. 81, Quam's-road West, but could get

Defendant denied that the room found with her was secreted belonged to him.

Sent to gaol on Friday night, with his habeas corpus, the expiry of that time, to find good securities, \$50 each, for his good behavior for the ensuing three months.

DISREPUTABLE CHARACTER AND A NOVEL SCENE.

Mary Albert, and a Miss Brown, the first eating house keeper, and the second a publican were charged by P. J. No. 34, the first being a disgraceful character, and the second with keeping a noisy house.

Complaint was made out, written by the P. J. on Friday night. The defendant came in a chair at 5.15 to East-street, and on getting out she paid the chair-coach six cents, but he would not take it; she then went to the taproom of the "Crown" where she found three men sitting at the table; one of the men pulled off the seat, and they both fell together. With six went away, and at 10.30 the three men came out of the "Crown" to the "Anchor," where they were met by a man named Wm. Britton, who the defendant did not daunt with the sailor to a fight; she was handed beer to them. She then wanted to pull one of the marines into her apartment, but Britton refused. There were two other men, one American and one European. At the assistance of Sergeant Youngson, came up, the defendant was got into her apartments, and the marines went away. At six opened the door. Witnesses told her to the side, when she saw the man who had pulled her down, and said abusive language. Saturday night, after the woman had been issued, he was on duty near the house, and again abused him, saying she would make a better policeman than he would; and the man said he would make a better policeman than he would.

[illegible]

Defendant, who said he was a servant to a Chinese gentleman, denied that plaintiff cured him at all, as he had to procure another doctor, who cured him. His name was Hang-cheung-ang, and he produced the prescription. The case was then adjourned to Tuesday next, for the production of the doctor.

WONG-A-HOONG vs. WONG-A-CHOI, \$480.00.
There was a claim for balance of wages as shop-
man in the Moh-yuen shop, Queen's-road East.
Defendant denied the claim, and produced
evidence to show that plaintiff's account had
settled on the 12th December, when plain-
tiff thanked defendant, having received two cash
of the full amount.
His Lordship told the plaintiff he had run a
very good business last year to go to.
However, non-suited.

OHONG-A-SHOON vs. OHONG-PAN-KOO, \$250.
This was a claim for wages as shop coolie to
defendant.
An ex-gra leave had been stepped forward, and
the defendant was not liable in this case,
plaintiff was his servant at the time, and ran
his household.
His Lordship told the plaintiff to be very
careful in his evidence, for if it turned out
to be contrary, he would be in a predicament.
Plaintiff said he did not run away, he was dis-
missed by defendant, who had never worked
under Chirn Kien. He knew him by having carried
goods to him at his residence, two or three shops
from defendant's, and always looked to defend-
ant for his wages. Since the 29th June, when
he was dismissed, he has not seen defendant, nor
a police, and he had not time himself to summons

Defendant denied that plaintiff was ever in his employ. He simply recommended the plaintiff to Curran Khan, on the basis of the plaintiff's past and becoming the companion to the Defendant. Defendant admitted that he had received in his account from Curran Khan \$20, in two months. He had been looking for plaintiff ever since the 28th June, and never got a sight of him. He was made acquainted by Curran Khan for the first time, and was very glad to find the plaintiff in prison, the first time of his having seen him. He

to go to ensure he did not run away again, and it is intended to find plaintiff over to the police as soon as the case was finished.

On the 10th inst. the plaintiff was taken by his servant, recommended to him by the defendant. He engaged the plaintiff at \$2 and 50 cent per month, to be his servant only. His duties were to carry goods, and assist in the household. He was to be paid by the month, and the defendant took away his pass also. He found him before, he would have given him into custody for embezzlement of his money.

Leong-ah-min deposed he was employed as a servant of the defendant, and was taken away in July last, to the same office, and has been working there ever since; he did not know him before.

Cheung-n-poon deposed he knew defendant, and that he was the master recommended to the servant. He understood him to be a servant. Witness had been to the canton of Canton, China, and saw the plaintiff selling

Curpin Khan to sell, and he often saw the plaintiff there, who received them. The plaintiff never worked for his master.

His Lordship said he should dismiss the case with costs, and he now wanted the plaintiff to show cause why he should not commit him for perjury, as he said he had been in the employ of the defendant, whereas three witnesses distinctly swore that he was

The plaintiff then said he was in the employ of the Chinaman.

P. DORABHEE v. J. OALDWELL, \$6—This claim was for house rent. The defendant did not appear. Complainant said he owned house No. 55, Square-street, of which the defendant was tenant, and for which he paid \$2 per month. On the 10th December three months' rent was due, but never paid. He produced a promissory note, which the defendant had sent to him.

Judgment was given for plaintiff.

P. DORABHEE v. TUN-A-KUN, \$5.35—A woman appeared as defendant, and said that her husband had gone away to her daughter's

This case was accordingly postponed, for the summons to be served on the husband.

—SHANGHAI—
(Overseas).

The complaint on all hands is that business is in a state of utter stagnation, and the effect of this and of the terrible tightness of the native money market, begins to show itself in the reported failure of a large number of native banks hitherto regarded as of the first standing. As to foreign finance, the dollar is, we are told, worth to-day in Shanghai only 4s. 13d., standing

when the dollar equaled the *tael* in value, and now it was worth 72. A party remitted £240 to England and to pay for his bill the equivalent of £28 more than he paid for his remittance. The exchange rate was not the only circumstance that the business days of 1871 were liable to close. Now and then all who are able to travel to make their escape on country.

Doubts are expressed in many quarters as to the safety of the *Frigate* (No. 6) on the stocks at Kaohsiung. The ship, however, pushed forward rapidly enough to escape all of her being launched on the dry ground. The ship was launched on the 15th of the month, and was launched on the 15th of the month. On the other hand, it is stated that the same ship was launched on the 15th of the month, and was launched on the 15th of the month. Some say that to make the resemblance be

that of an English frigate pointer, the machine has had my number of "ponies" that the frigate shall be launched on the day named. Otherwise he was worried by the grave of his grandmother the day named; while a third person, more alive to material considerations declares that he has mortgaged his land to his piteous, Li-ping-ching, that the launch shall not be held until the day named. In short, as we may say the only thing, certain is, that the things necessary to be completed before the launch can take place, are being pushed forward with incessant activity.

TELENTSIN.
(N. C. Daily News).

The weather continues very mild, and the river of boats continues to flow. One American steamer, the day named by Chinese, "The green snow", on which they consider the severe cold weather ought to commence. This year

appears to be a fiction here for the present, and I presume negotiations for a treaty must be going on favorably. The theory appears to be that the Chinese Government will have no tidings from the Yunnan by its intention to leave for Pao-tung-tze. This part of Obit appears to be enjoying complete tranquillity from Peking with least of an alarming event, and the Chinese Government has been the last event of this year of much interest to foreigners, in Chinese international relations. The statement Yuen-tse and Sien-tse leave here at daylight tomorrow morning, and will be the last for the season, which will probably be the last for the year 1873. However, I can only repeat that there is no joy in the river and to judge by the appearance of the sky there is not a chance of rain for the next 20 days, the peasantry have been, for the last 20 days, much occupied in housing the cabbages, which they place in beaded cellophane for the winter, and on which they depend for their winter's supply, so that they will have their two daily meals.

8th Dec, 1873.

The following somewhat ambiguous paragraph appeared in one of the papers. I regret to find that the announcement of the death of Mr. W. is a malicious fabrication."

fire on the *Mytoms*. Mr. Braverhose took what measures were possible for the safety of the bulk in case of contingencies, men collecting all available buckets with which to work them, hurried on board the steamer. It was about half past five, with a breeze from the N. and N.N.E. Mr. Braverhose, therefore, boarded the steamer on the starboard side. As he approached the steamer the flames appeared for a moment to be subdued, but soon burst forth again. Getting on deck he tried to get forward to the paddle boxes, where the fire was raging, but the waves and flames were too strong for him.

half-astonished, and exclaiming that one of the firemen would be obliged to go and see whether it was possible to find a way to get the fire, Mr. Maynor found his appliances useless, but the chief-master (whose name we do not know) was obliged to force him to the spreading-ladder, and to get into a window from which he still continued to throw water on his hose. He had thrown off his coat, and was in the first stage of the fire, and he was about to throw more actively, and so rapidly that he was losing his exit; that he could not go to where he had left it. All the other firemen managed to get into the room, and were engaged in spreading a few minutes before the fire was extinguished. Mr. Maynor never got out of the room, and, attaching his to the chain of the anchor, succeeded in making it up, so that the men might be able to get out. The men were then made to write the names of the men then conveyed to the S.S. N. Co's

[illegible]

When the steamer was gone, no steamship could be got to tow, and the engine went back to its station. The floating tug at Kin-lee-yuen got up steam with all her auxiliaries, and large cargo-boats conveying hundreds of coolies were yaloked down on the tide, and reached the scene in a wonderfully short time. H. M. S. *Curlew* and *Argo* also sent outters with fire engines on board and crews to work them. So that there was no want of prompt and plentiful assistance. The spread of the flames was so rapid as to render all this friendly energy ineffectual.

men from the upper works in beating the stern part as far forward as the paddle boxes. The men on the lower works were ordered to move a minute or two forward aloft again, and dropped the fatal vessel from stem to stern. It was now no so intense that both funnels were reduced to a white heat, but before the vessel had time to turn, the lower works, and it was felt that the great danger was to be guarded against was that her mainmast would get warped by the heat and break in two. Should this happen during the job, the vessel would be lost. The men on the lower Harbour Master's Hulk, while, if after the flood made the old Tugboat Lightship, and they all about the same distance up river, could be in similar danger. It was proposed that the men on the lower works should be ordered to turn the upper works turned away, that would be a foot higher when burnt to the water's edge than when they began. The only way she

by putting a shot into her hull or some instantaneous plan, which was not adopted. Indeed, the obstruction she would cause the river if she sank at her moorings, and expense that would be entailed in recovering her machinery, were grave reasons against scuttling plan.

[illegible]

all together, and in a few minutes her head and the floating bench in about 7 feet of water, rising then low water, her stem then being in the stream. This had hardly been completed on almost exactly at 10 p.m., the baraging vessel reached the water's edge, and the charred remains of the *Morgue* settled down on the mud the Kwang-poo, and the rising flood tide quickly left nothing visible but the calcined skeleton of her upper machinery.

The *Mogana* was, if we mistake not, about 15 years old; having come out to Messrs. Guthrie & Co., in 1863. She was, like all other vessels of the S.N. Co., insured by the Commercial Union Assurance Co., and the loss sustained from the fire was fully indemnified from the Reserve Fund.

We understand that, as the result of a close inquiry to-day, it was ascertained that the fire was caused by a small fire, which had been smothered, but which afterwards kept a smouldering burning on the wooden bench on the side of the island, and the destruction of the *Mogana* was the inevitable result.

The cause of the fire is probably, we think, only a question of time.

to say that the manner in which the officer in charge of the steamer exerted himself to smother the fire; after it was discovered, excited the general commendation, from the experienced gentlemen who was hastened to his assistance.

MISCEGENATION.
(N. C. Herald.)

Some years ago, the term miscegenation was invented to signify the mixture of races, appropiate to a theory that such mixture would in some

ness. The mixture of races has, in certain instances at least, shown itself not to be altogether antagonistic to development, as in the English race of the nineteenth century; but in these cases there is reason to believe that mixture is only good when the races are of a similar or nearly similar stock. In fact, nearly the same rule may be applied in breeding domestic animals. The breeder prefers to take domestic animals differing but slightly, in certain decided qualities, to at once crossing with

entirely aberrant form. Below the
man race, even in its so-called civil-
ized form, the natural selection has itself
stepped in and raised a barrier of infertility
between races, whose characteristics have passed
beyond a certain extent. It is a still a moot
question whether distinct races can be joined
together in a new race, and the evidence is
similarly false, and this question of fertility
the reverse shows how closely man approaches
the more primitive of his organization to the
lower animals.

The question of the capacity for adapta-
tion to the environment and the probable result
of such intermixture, is one that, at the present
moment forces itself upon the practical con-
sideration of affairs. Essentially an age of emigra-
tion, when no opposition was made to the
influx of immigrants from all the various
worlds, the propensities and the
manner in which new nationalities have been
formed, cannot but effect in a serious degree
their future. The two continents of America
have already assumed very different forms,
and it may be questioned how far this difference

[illegible]

But now, in our respect the Chinese are not apt for such a combination. They are wild and native in business; the "heathen gods" was not far behind his fellow phylars. Doubtless they left, with a sneaking regard to their peculiar talents. But with regard to the combination can be successful. The Chinese man is as likely to be successful. The Chinese man is more the personal pride and sense of the which marks the typical Tonan. It is, moreover, deficient in genius for mechanical arts, which after all are the meaning of a nation; in his own country he has stagnated for some two thousand years, since the energy which was his became diluted with the mixture of native traits and this element of which he would introduce

By the Crown and Messrs. Bernard
Bickstaff and Seymour Hinden, were called to refute
the more unexpected statements of the witness.
Dr. Wilson, called to the stand, testified that
he had never seen any one else in each cabin
once in eight months; while Mr. Burard Holt,
Mr. Seymour Hinden gave it as their de-
claration that the circular was not the abnuder and
the witness could not possibly be due to an-
t. "And pray," noted Dr. Kenenly of
Burard Holt, "how much a money
you received in connection with
the question meant anything
Dr. Kenenly is too old an advocate to put
questions—it meant that Mr. Burard
Holt's face had been large
As a witness, Mr. Kenenly interpreted,
"I am sorry to be allowed," Dr. Kenenly,
he said, complained of Mr. Hinden's
Dr. Burard Holt (Dr. Kenenly's witness)
that—Lord Holt, Dr. Kenenly, Dr. Kenenly
the Crown with studied courtesy. "I wish,
Kenenly," mildly interpreted Mr. Justice
Hindin, "that you can see your question, my
Kenenly and Dr. Kenenly, "All my witnesses

by Miss Doughty to the mill to look it
brood of kittens, which the miller's
daughter was rearing for her; was made after
22nd of June, 1852, the date at which Ro-
binson left Proctor's. The "studied po-
ness" of Dr. Kennedy had very little effect
upon Miss Nangle, who treated the
nurse with serenity, and altogether declined
to be persuaded into any dangerous admissions.
For the groto, there was no groto at all—
a few lumps of stone. As for the ro-

[illegible]

